

ROSEWATER'S REPLY.

The Editor of "The Bee" Testifies Before the Railroad Committee.

Minute Details of the Negotiations to Consolidate "The Bee" and "Republican."

A Complete Refutation of Kimball's Carefully Constructed Lies.

The Efforts of Gould and Dillon to Stop "The War in Nebraska."

And Secure Unity and Harmony in the Monopoly Party and Papers.

Interviews With the Moguls in New York, Washington and Omaha.

The Famous Narrow Gauge Fight and its Consequences.

The Broken Printing Contract and that \$1,000 Check.

THE RAILROAD INQUIRY.

Special Correspondence of THE BEE.

TESTIMONY OF MR. ROSEWATER.

LINCOLN, January 31.—The special railroad committee room was more than usually crowded yesterday afternoon showing that the interest in this important investigation is unabated.

Mr. Gale called for Mr. Edward Rosewater, editor of THE BEE, and a discussion arose as to whether he should be allowed to testify there or wait until after witnesses from Omaha had been examined. The committee finally decided to hear Mr. Rosewater first.

Mr. Rosewater being duly sworn testified as follows: Question.—Mr. Rosewater you may state all the facts you know in relation to what connection if any THE OMAHA BEE has to the U. P. R. Co., or ever had, and what interest the U. P. R. Co., ever had in THE BEE?

Answer.—Well, I have to state that neither the U. P. R. nor any corporation excepting THE BEE Publishing Co., have ever had any interest in THE OMAHA BEE, or ever owned any share of stock in it. If the committee permits I will give my version concerning the testimony given here by Mr. Kimball as to my relation to the U. P. and the alleged attempt to control THE BEE by that corporation or by Mr. Jay Gould.

Mr. Gale.—Go on and state all the facts.

Mr. Rosewater: Well I think it was some time after the election of Senator Saunders, in the summer of 1877, that Senator Paddock, while I was at Washington, came to me and made me the proposition that I should be the managing editor of the National Republican. He stated that Mr. Gould thought that I was a talented man, competent to manage a newspaper, and that I could find a much better field at Washington than I had in Nebraska. I told him that I appreciated the compliment, but I knew that I could fight on my own dung hill a good deal better than I could there, and I did not think it was best that I should enter into negotiations. It was some time after, I think in the winter of '78, or the first part of '78, Senators Paddock and Saunders, while I was at Washington, came to me and said that in their opinion it was very important matter that the two republican dailies in Omaha should be consolidated; that there was a constant fight going on there, and that so long as that continued there would be

NO HARMONY IN THE PARTY.

I said I was willing, if the proper negotiations were made, and I was left in control. Senator Saunders said that he understood that a part of THE OMAHA BEE was owned by the Union Pacific, and he wanted me to go on to New York to find out what arrangements could be made with the sole owner of THE BEE at that time, and THE REPUBLICAN was owned by the Tribune company. I went to New York a few days later, and while at the Astor house Mr. Saunders came to me and said that he had seen Mr. Gould and they were disposed to part with their interest in THE REPUBLICAN; that he wanted me to go to Union Pacific headquarters and see what could be done. I went with him, and Mr. Gould said they did not own the entire controlling interest. He thought inasmuch as the newspaper war in Omaha was a losing game that all parties interested in the papers would be benefited by a consolidation, so that they could earn money instead of losing money, and he suggested that a stock company should be formed, in which THE BEE and the owners of THE REPUBLICAN should own about two-thirds, and a third party should be found in due time who would hold the balance of power, so that neither party would control it. I stated that I had never given such a matter consideration, and that I would go home and look about and find out whether such a thing was feasible. Mr. Gould also stated that it would be understood that the entire force of THE REPUBLICAN should be dismissed and nobody but Mr. Brooks should be retained. I should have

THE COMPLETE CONTROL

of left entirely free to continue the policy I was pursuing; that there should be no change in that if any arrangement was made. After I got home, I received a letter from Senator Saunders, saying if I would call on Mr. Kimball I could get information of the relative standing of each stockholder in THE REPUBLICAN, and further, as my relations with Senator Hitchcock, who had a large share in the concern, were not very friendly, it was not desired that I should have direct communication with him. So I

went over and gave Mr. Kimball the information he wanted, that is, as to the liabilities of THE BEE, its resources and general information as to the circulation, &c. I should state that I think after the first or second interview we had four or five. I had looked the matter over and reached the conclusion that if I ever allowed a third party to have control, that is to have the balance of power, a time might arise when that party would take away from me the control of the paper. I then wrote to Senator Saunders that I would not enter into any arrangement whereby the control of THE BEE should pass out of my hands. Thereabout the matter ended.

I went to work then (this idea of a stock company never before got into my head) and organized a stock company myself. I raised \$10,000 where I was able to pay off the debt on the paper and building, and place it on a paid up footing. My brothers were the principal creditors, and they took their pay in stock. No stock was ever given to any railroad company, and none was solicited by THE BEE. That was the end of the negotiations so far as I know.

THERE WAS ANOTHER POINT

in the matter I would also state. Before we got through, Mr. Kimball said that the ability to get the stock of Mr. Hitchcock depended upon my consent to allow him (Hitchcock) to be appointed commissioner general to the Paris exposition—an appointment that was pending. If I gave my consent, and he refused to give me the stock, Hitchcock would part with his stock. I said I would not do it. I sent my protest to the president, who had already consented, on the advice of both senators, and the appointment was cancelled; and for that reason Mr. Hitchcock refused to part with his stock. That ends that part of it. Now I will answer Mr. Kimball's allegations.

THE MATTER OF THE \$1,000 CHECK, or the \$1,000 blackmail. In the spring of 1876 a very active effort was being made in our country to aid in the construction of what was known as the Omaha & Republican Valley narrow gauge railway. A company had been organized by a number of our citizens and a proposition to issue county bonds was pending which all the Omaha dailies advocated. A few days before the commissioners issued their proclamation Mr. Kimball came to my office in THE BEE building and said "I will give you \$500 if you will induce the commission not to issue that proclamation."

I said, "Mr. Kimball, it cannot be done even if I was willing to do it. I am already committed to that proposition and cannot recede."

Next day, however, the two other papers changed their policy and the Omaha Herald a few days later came out with

A TELEGRAM FOR JAY GOULD,

in which he said, "If you dare to give aid to the narrow gauge railroad we will move the Union Pacific shops from Omaha." In that fight the forces of the U. P. opposed the narrow gauge bonds and they were aided by a number of federal officers under the leadership of Mr. Hitchcock. The bonds carried in the city of Omaha but in the country precincts they were defeated. Previous to that contest in the month of January, I think, Mr. A. D. Clarke, the purchasing agent of the U. P., stated that they had decided to do their job printing by the year and they wanted us to complete on a large amount of job printing to be done during the year. A list of different blanks with description samples, etc., were furnished and bids were made upon them. A few days after that Mr. Clark returned the bids and stated that they were too high but that if we would accept Chicago rates with ten per cent added on a number of blanks that were there we would have the work done in Omaha. Up to that time no discrimination was made. The three papers were given job work on bid.

"WE ACCEPTED A BID

amounting to \$5,400 or \$5,600. I do not remember the exact amount. We took the order of Mr. Clark. A part of that work was done; about \$300 worth. After the narrow gauge fight the railroad company withdrew all printing from THE BEE. And then came the senatorial fight. We kept up a very brisk fire all along the line until after the election. About the 1st of December I went over to Mr. S. H. H. Clark, the general manager, and told him that I was ready to carry out the contract; that we had the material for the work on hand, and that there were still thirty days left to carry it out. Mr. Clark upbraided me for my war on the U. P., and talked about our fight on Mr. Hitchcock. I said that I had nothing to do with the matter; that this was a plain matter of business. As he did not seem in a pleasant frame of mind, I said I would call again. After Hitchcock was defeated Mr. Saunders elected I called again, and Mr. Clark said I had made such bitter warfare that he did not believe that I could get that printing, and that I had abused Jay Gould, and it would not do for him to give us any more work.

"Shortly before the inauguration of Hayes I went to Washington, and the first day upon my arrival, when I got into the rooms of the Capitol, I was stopped by the abolition in a very friendly way, and on looking around I saw Mr. Sidney Dillon. He said

"HOW ARE YOU, OLD BOY?

"I was very much surprised at his familiar way. He went on to say he would like to have a talk with me. I said, you can talk with me right here. Mr. Dillon said that they were tired of the warfare in Nebraska and they thought that the thing had been mismanaged and a good deal of war stirred up that was damaging, and that they would like to drop the fight. I said, "Mr. Dillon, we have no disposition to wage war if you will only call off your men and stop meddling in politics, and if you will give Omaha what she is entitled to under her contract with your road, and give us better rates over the bridge. While talking he said Gen. Dodge wanted to see me, and that he was stopping at the Riggs house. The next day I met Mr. Dillon on Pennsylvania avenue. He said, "Gen. Dodge wants to see you and he is across the way in a carriage." I crossed the street and Gen. Dodge asked me to call at the Riggs at 8 p.

m. I called as requested and had a long talk. Our conversation lasted over an hour. We talked over the entire situation. Gen. Dodge said Mr. Kimball had mismanaged the political campaign in Nebraska; that they proposed to abandon the fight and wanted to be on good terms with us. I assured him that there was no disposition to continue the war if the company would only treat our people fairly and stop meddling in politics. Then I talked over my printing claim and told him that Mr. Clark had refused to carry out the contract because I had abused Mr. Gould. Gen. Dodge said THAT WOULD BE ADJUSTED

If I would come to New York after the sixth of March. A day or two after the inauguration of Hayes I went to New York and called at the headquarters of the Union Pacific. Mr. Gould and Mr. Dillon were both there. Mr. Dillon, in talking about the contest in Nebraska, wanted to know why I was making personal assaults on Mr. Gould. I replied: "Because Mr. Gould's name served me much better than yours. He is notorious as a manipulator of legislators and congressmen. I made use of his name for that purpose. You want into this fight and must take the consequences." Mr. Gould said that he did not care about newspaper assaults; that Dana, in the New York Sun, gave him a column a day. He was anxious that

THE WAR IN NEBRASKA SHOULD CEASE,

and promised to put a stop to political interference. I then brought up the printing contract. Both Gould and Dillon said they would order Mr. Clark to fulfill the contract about two months later Gould and Dillon came to Omaha. As nothing had been done about the printing I called at the headquarters, which was then at the Wyoming house, and sent up my card to Gould and Dillon; I was admitted into the office and met Gould, Dillon and S. H. H. Clark in the room. As I entered Mr. Dillon opened up by saying, "Well, sir you have called us

and every other mean name you can think of, and now you come here asking us a favor.

I turned around and said, "Mr. Dillon I am not here to ask you favors. You have given your word at Washington that you wanted to quit this political business. There has been no cessation of hostilities and if this war continues it will be a great deal warmer."

"Well," said Dillon, "we don't want to have anything to do with you unless you show some spirit of repentance."

I retorted, "I told you in New York, and repeat it now, that I believed that I was right and had nothing to repeat of, and that if I had to fight this battle over again I would do just as I have done in defense of the people. You have made yourself a party in a political campaign and you have treated your road as a political enemy." Mr. Dillon said, "We don't care about you; we can get Mr. Saunders."

I replied, "You may get him, but if you do I will turn the guns and make the war hotter than ever I have made it."

Mr. Gould then said, "As you say you have come purely on business I will turn your claim over to Mr. Clark, who will settle the matter."

Before and after this interview there was interference by Dr. Miller and P. W. Hitchcock. Of course what printing came to me could not go to the Herald and Republican and they were trying to beat us out of the work. The matter rested about a month or six weeks. I don't know exactly how long. Then I went and employed G. W. Daise and J. L. Webster to bring suit, and papers were drawn up. I also called on Mr. Poppleton and asked him to intercede for a settlement. I said I did not want to go into a suit with a great corporation. Poppleton said, "I concede you have a pretty good case, but

WE MAY HANG THE JURY."

A few days later Senator Saunders arrived from Washington, and he asked if I had got that printing claim settled. He said he had had Mr. Dillon and that they had authorized him to say, "I would take two-thirds of my claim, which was put at \$1,500, I could settle it. He said the management at Omaha are hostile because you have been at war with them. He was authorized to say if a draft was drawn on New York, on the president of the road, it would be honored. I said very well I will take two-thirds, which is \$1,000. The draft was drawn on the state bank of Nebraska in the presence of Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Saunders endorsed it.

THEY PAID ME OVER THE MONEY

minus \$200 which I owed the bank and I went over to Mr. John O'Leigh and paid him \$800 what I owed him and told him the whole transaction. That is all there is about the blackmailing. Senator Saunders was mistaken when he said later in the Lincoln Journal that he paid me over the \$1,000. He never saw the money. He never handed it. That is the whole transaction. In the receipt that accompanied the draft I stated expressly that it was in consideration for a claim on printing and that no political obligation of any kind was entered into by me, so that there could be no unfair advantage taken of it. I was afraid of an attempt being made to blackmail me by making out that there was something improper in the transaction and I showed the receipt to Thomas F. Hall, postmaster of Omaha.

Q. Mr. Rosewater, in what particular did Mr. Gould and Dillon say Mr. Kimball had mismanaged the political part of the business?

A. Mr. Gould did not say so. Mr. Dillon and General Dodge said the thing had been overdone. General Dodge thought Kimball did not understand politics properly and that he had

CARRIED THE THING TOO FAR

and brought an endless war in the state, where they wanted friends.

Q. Mr. Rosewater you are an active politician in this state, are you not?

A. What I have been so considered.

Q. What influence has the U. P. manifested in politics in this state, as far as you know?

A. The first positive instance of it was in that narrow gauge company. That probably was not political, but during that season they came down to

Lincoln. Mr. Kimball and Mr. Clark and a very large retinue of their men were here for the purpose of preventing the adoption of resolutions favoring pro rata, and to control the nomination of one congressman. Mr. Gould was then at Omaha, stopping at the Grand Central hotel. We met at this city and canvassed the temporary organization of the convention. We were not anti-money points, but were termed anti—anti-Hitchcock.

WE CARRIED THE CONVENTION,

but through some legerdemain we were held here for four days, and members of the convention that had been with us in the start went on the other side. They were notoriously bought, and General Cowin, who was then a candidate for congress, declared publicly that the U. P. men and Mr. Clark were corruptly manipulating delegates and interfering with the choice of the party. From that time on there has been no cessation. In our city, from councilman clear up, the railroads dictate the choice of candidates through their employes and hirelings, who exert an influence in both parties as democrats and republicans. It has been so common, that it is notorious. I don't suppose there is any mystery about it.

In 1877 there was a small army down here. They were here on the ground fighting for the senatorship, and interfering in any way possible in the selection. A proof of their interference is that members of the legislature who had sold out were subsequently, after this legislature adjourned, employed by the company.

THEY DESERTED THEIR OWN HOMES

and went to Omaha to live because it was too uncomfortable for them at home. If I were to go into details I could speak for hours.

There is a growing impression that Russia will claim Oshakow on the branch of the Killis river exempted from jurisdiction of the commission between Russia and Austria, on the ground that it lies entirely within Russian territory.

ENGLISH RACES.

LONDON, January 31.—The acceptance for the next race for the Lincolnshire handicap No. 46, including Lord Ellenborough's Wattenstein, Lord Lillington's Sackville, Lord Lillington's Sackville and Aramis; acceptances for the city and suburban stakes, No. 50, including Keene's Foxhall, Lord Lillington's Troquei, Sackville, Aramis and Passaic; and the city and suburban stakes, No. 19, including Troquei.

THE NEWHALL INVESTIGATION.

MILWAUKEE, January 30.—The interest in the Newhall house inquiry was renewed to-day by the testimony of various firemen. Chief Lipsett said the telegraph wires were very much in the way but did not give an order to cut the wires. The hotel had not sufficient fire escapes, in the opinion of witnesses, but the Newhall house was nearly as well provided with escape routes as another hotel.

DAVID ROSE, secretary of the local board of underwriters, testified that he had examined the hotel shortly before the fire in regard to the insurance rates. The drying room was extremely dangerous. The proprietors refusing to substitute wire for wooden bars, he addressed a circular to agents advising them the rate should not be reduced. Several firemen testified to being timid in entering the building because they knew it was a fire trap.

TIN MINES IN MEXICO.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE.

ST. LOUIS, January 30.—Captain Henry Freeman, formerly government inspector of tin mines, Anstralla, who has been prospecting for tin in Mexico the past year, has returned here, bringing with him a ton of rich ores and smelter tin found in the state of Durango, Mexico. He says he discovered very rich deposits and obtained liberal and valuable grants from the Mexican government for working the mines. Freeman represented a company of gentlemen here, who will immediately prepare for vigorous working of the new mines discovered and old ones acquired, and they have reason to believe they have control of as rich and extensive deposits of tin as there are in the world.

MINNESOTA BLIZZARD.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE.

MINNEAPOLIS, January 31.—The blizzard of Tuesday was succeeded by clear, cold weather, the thermometer dropping to 14 below zero last night, while to-night it is 25 below here; and outside points in Dakota and Minnesota reports show 10 to 30 below.

The Tribune special says that the farm house of A. D. Sigge, near Dassel, Minnesota, burned last night with contents, and four children perished in the flames. Sigge, his wife and baby barely escaped with their lives, and were nearly frozen to death in the cold before they could reach the house of a neighbor.

GOOD WORDS FOR SENATOR VAN WYCK

GOOD WORDS FOR SENATOR VAN WYCK

WE PUBLISH IN ANOTHER COLUMN

of this issue the main points of the able and forcible argument made by Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, in his speech on the tariff bill. Mr. Van Wyck spoke to his amendment to place lumber and its products (with few exceptions) on the free list, and effectively disposed of the absurd claims of Conger and his fellow-protectionists for an extension of duties to be paid by western farmers and mechanics to owners of vast tracts of timber lands. He showed that stumpage cost less in the United States than in Canada; that transportation cost no more here than there; and that there was but little difference in the wages paid for labor employed in getting out lumber in the two countries. Commenting upon the report of the tariff commission, Senator Van Wyck showed that the commission itself had acknowledged the need of a substantial reduction of tariff duties. Such a reduction the commission, in the words of its report, "regarded not only as a due recognition of public sentiment and a measure of justice to consumers, but one conducive to the general industrial prosperity." This same commission, in face of its utterances as quoted, presented a report which is a sham, a humbug, and a fraud, and which while keeping the word of promise to the ear broke it to the hope. On another important point the Senator from Nebraska spoke at some length, and his presentation of the facts is worthy of attentive perusal. He proved by the record of the republican party and the utterances of its national conventions that a tariff for protective purposes to which the collection of revenues was but incidental was not one of the principles of that party. On the other hand, the party platform from 1872 down to 1880 declared for a tariff for revenue, protection being incidental thereto and limited thereby.

THE OLD WORLD.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE BEE.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 31.—The czar received DaGiers, and subsequently a long dispatch was sent to London regarding the Danubian conference.

The famine prevails in the government of Kherson. Several peasants committed suicide to escape witnessing the misery of their starving families.

DOINGS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, January 31.—The reichstag to-day discussed the proposition of the conservatives demanding for trades guilds a exclusive right to apprenticeship.

Twenty-five hundred Danes in North Schleswig maintain no inclination to accept the Danish representation against the expulsion of men declining to enroll in the Prussian army.

SCENES IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, January 31.—The empress and duchess of Cumberland attended the court ball, skating fete at the rink, circus entertainment and cotillon on ice. Bazaar fires and electric lights made the scene a brilliant one.

An earthquake was felt this afternoon on the Bohemian Riesen Gebirge. Notwithstanding the government prohibition forty thousand copies of the Tagblatt were sold yesterday more than the average sale.

There is a growing impression that Russia will claim Oshakow on the branch of the Killis river exempted from jurisdiction of the commission between Russia and Austria, on the ground that it lies entirely within Russian territory.

ENGLISH RACES.

LONDON, January 31.—The acceptance for the next race for the Lincolnshire handicap No. 46, including Lord Ellenborough's Wattenstein, Lord Lillington's Sackville, Lord Lillington's Sackville and Aramis; acceptances for the city and suburban stakes, No. 50, including Keene's Foxhall, Lord Lillington's Troquei, Sackville, Aramis and Passaic; and the city and suburban stakes, No. 19, including Troquei.

THE NEWHALL INVESTIGATION.

MILWAUKEE, January 30.—The interest in the Newhall house inquiry was renewed to-day by the testimony of various firemen. Chief Lipsett said the telegraph wires were very much in the way but did not give an order to cut the wires. The hotel had not sufficient fire escapes, in the opinion of witnesses, but the Newhall house was nearly as well provided with escape routes as another hotel.

DAVID ROSE, secretary of the local board of underwriters, testified that he had examined the hotel shortly before the fire in regard to the insurance rates. The drying room was extremely dangerous. The proprietors refusing to substitute wire for wooden bars, he addressed a circular to agents advising them the rate should not be reduced. Several firemen testified to being timid in entering the building because they knew it was a fire trap.

TIN MINES IN MEXICO.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE.

ST. LOUIS, January 30.—Captain Henry Freeman, formerly government inspector of tin mines, Anstralla, who has been prospecting for tin in Mexico the past year, has returned here, bringing with him a ton of rich ores and smelter tin found in the state of Durango, Mexico. He says he discovered very rich deposits and obtained liberal and valuable grants from the Mexican government for working the mines. Freeman represented a company of gentlemen here, who will immediately prepare for vigorous working of the new mines discovered and old ones acquired, and they have reason to believe they have control of as rich and extensive deposits of tin as there are in the world.

MINNESOTA BLIZZARD.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE.

MINNEAPOLIS, January 31.—The blizzard of Tuesday was succeeded by clear, cold weather, the thermometer dropping to 14 below zero last night, while to-night it is 25 below here; and outside points in Dakota and Minnesota reports show 10 to 30 below.

The Tribune special says that the farm house of A. D. Sigge, near Dassel, Minnesota, burned last night with contents, and four children perished in the flames. Sigge, his wife and baby barely escaped with their lives, and were nearly frozen to death in the cold before they could reach the house of a neighbor.

GOOD WORDS FOR SENATOR VAN WYCK

GOOD WORDS FOR SENATOR VAN WYCK

WE PUBLISH IN ANOTHER COLUMN

of this issue the main points of the able and forcible argument made by Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, in his speech on the tariff bill. Mr. Van Wyck spoke to his amendment to place lumber and its products (with few exceptions) on the free list, and effectively disposed of the absurd claims of Conger and his fellow-protectionists for an extension of duties to be paid by western farmers and mechanics to owners of vast tracts of timber lands. He showed that stumpage cost less in the United States than in Canada; that transportation cost no more here than there; and that there was but little difference in the wages paid for labor employed in getting out lumber in the two countries. Commenting upon the report of the tariff commission, Senator Van Wyck showed that the commission itself had acknowledged the need of a substantial reduction of tariff duties. Such a reduction the commission, in the words of its report, "regarded not only as a due recognition of public sentiment and a measure of justice to consumers, but one conducive to the general industrial prosperity." This same commission, in face of its utterances as quoted, presented a report which is a sham, a humbug, and a fraud, and which while keeping the word of promise to the ear broke it to the hope. On another important point the Senator from Nebraska spoke at some length, and his presentation of the facts is worthy of attentive perusal. He proved by the record of the republican party and the utterances of its national conventions that a tariff for protective purposes to which the collection of revenues was but incidental was not one of the principles of that party. On the other hand, the party platform from 1872 down to 1880 declared for a tariff for revenue, protection being incidental thereto and limited thereby.

THE OLD WORLD.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE BEE.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 31.—The czar received DaGiers, and subsequently a long dispatch was sent to London regarding the Danubian conference.

The famine prevails in the government of Kherson. Several peasants committed suicide to escape witnessing the misery of their starving families.

DOINGS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, January 31.—The reichstag to-day discussed the proposition of the conservatives demanding for trades guilds a exclusive right to apprenticeship.

Twenty-five hundred Danes in North Schleswig maintain no inclination to accept the Danish representation against the expulsion of men declining to enroll in the Prussian army.

SCENES IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, January 31.—The empress and duchess of Cumberland attended the court ball, skating fete at the rink, circus entertainment and cotillon on ice. Bazaar fires and electric lights made the scene a brilliant one.

An earthquake was felt this afternoon on the Bohemian Riesen Gebirge. Notwithstanding the government prohibition forty thousand copies of the Tagblatt were sold yesterday more than the average sale.

There is a growing impression that Russia will claim Oshakow on the branch of the Killis river exempted from jurisdiction of the commission between Russia and Austria, on the ground that it lies entirely within Russian territory.

ENGLISH RACES.

LONDON, January 31.—The acceptance for the next race for the Lincolnshire handicap No. 46, including Lord Ellenborough's Wattenstein, Lord Lillington's Sackville, Lord Lillington's Sackville and Aramis; acceptances for the city and suburban stakes, No. 50, including Keene's Foxhall, Lord Lillington's Troquei, Sackville, Aramis and Passaic; and the city and suburban stakes, No. 19, including Troquei.

THE NEWHALL INVESTIGATION.

MILWAUKEE, January 30.—The interest in the Newhall house inquiry was renewed to-day by the testimony of various firemen. Chief Lipsett said the telegraph wires were very much in the way but did not give an order to cut the wires. The hotel had not sufficient fire escapes, in the opinion of witnesses, but the Newhall house was nearly as well provided with escape routes as another hotel.

DAVID ROSE, secretary of the local board of underwriters, testified that he had examined the hotel shortly before the fire in regard to the insurance rates. The drying room was extremely dangerous. The proprietors refusing to substitute wire for wooden bars, he addressed a circular to agents advising them the rate should not be reduced. Several firemen testified to being timid in entering the building because they knew it was a fire trap.

TIN MINES IN MEXICO.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE.

ST. LOUIS, January 30.—Captain Henry Freeman, formerly government inspector of tin mines, Anstralla, who has been prospecting for tin in Mexico the past year, has returned here, bringing with him a ton of rich ores and smelter tin found in the state of Durango, Mexico. He says he discovered very rich deposits and obtained liberal and valuable grants from the Mexican government for working the mines. Freeman represented a company of gentlemen here, who will immediately prepare for vigorous working of the new mines discovered and old ones acquired, and they have reason to believe they have control of as rich and extensive deposits of tin as there are in the world.

MINNESOTA BLIZZARD.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE.

MINNEAPOLIS, January 31.—The blizzard of Tuesday was succeeded by clear, cold weather, the thermometer dropping to 14 below zero last night, while to-night it is 25 below here; and outside points in Dakota and Minnesota reports show 10 to 30 below.

The Tribune special says that the farm house of A. D. Sigge, near Dassel, Minnesota, burned last night with contents, and four children perished in the flames. Sigge, his wife and baby barely escaped with their lives, and were nearly frozen to death in the cold before they could reach the house of a neighbor.

GOOD WORDS FOR SENATOR VAN WYCK

GOOD WORDS FOR SENATOR VAN WYCK

WE PUBLISH IN ANOTHER COLUMN

of this issue the main points of the able and forcible argument made by Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska, in his speech on the tariff bill. Mr. Van Wyck spoke to his amendment to place lumber and its products (with few exceptions) on the free list, and effectively disposed of the absurd claims of Conger and his fellow-protectionists for an extension of duties to be paid by western farmers and mechanics to owners of vast tracts of timber lands. He showed that stumpage cost less in the United States than in Canada; that transportation cost no more here than there; and that there was but little difference in the wages paid for labor employed in getting out lumber in the two countries. Commenting upon the report of the tariff commission, Senator Van Wyck showed that the commission itself had acknowledged the need of a substantial reduction of tariff duties. Such a reduction the commission, in the words of its report, "regarded not only as a due recognition of public sentiment and a measure of justice to consumers, but one conducive to the general industrial prosperity." This same commission, in face of its utterances as quoted, presented a report which is a sham, a humbug, and a fraud, and which while keeping the word of promise to the ear broke it to the hope. On another important point the Senator from Nebraska spoke at some length, and his presentation of the facts is worthy of attentive perusal. He proved by the record of the republican party and the utterances of its national conventions that a tariff for